

VOLPERT, A. R.

Original Transmission

621.976.671 : 621.317.79 (683) 3801
Theoretical and Experimental Study of a Feeder
Reduction. --A. R. Volpert. (Radiofizika,
Moscow, Feb. 1947, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 3-21. In
Russian, with English summary.) Construction
and operation of an instrument for the measure-
ment of the standing wave ratio in actual feeders.

VOLFERT, A. R.

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1066
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Efficiency coefficient of high frequency feeders.
VOLPERT, A. R. *Radiotekhnika*, 2, 22-4 (Sept.-Oct.,
1941) In Russian.—A general efficiency formula for
coaxial feeders with low-loss dielectric is derived
which is independent of the character of the applied load.
Two nomograms are constructed which yield efficiency
 η in terms of the travelling wave coefficient κ and βl ,
and κ in terms of load parameters.

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Volpert, A. R., and Potchko, A. I. The diffractive field of a perfectly conducting sphere. Akad Nauk SSSR Zhurnal Eksper Teoret Fiz 17, 817-818 (1947) (Russian).
An exact solution to the problem of the diffraction of plane electromagnetic waves by a perfectly conducting sphere was given by G. Mie [Ann Physik (4) 25, 377-445 (1908)]. The present paper adds, for the most part in graphical form, computational results for the phase and amplitude of the distant diffracted field in the directions respectively opposite to and coincident with the direction of propagation of the incident wave.
B. H. Laufer

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol

No. 7

VOLPERT, A. R.

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621.396.671.4)
2271. Radiation resistance of a vibrator surrounded
by a magnetic dielectric spherical boundary. VOLPERT,

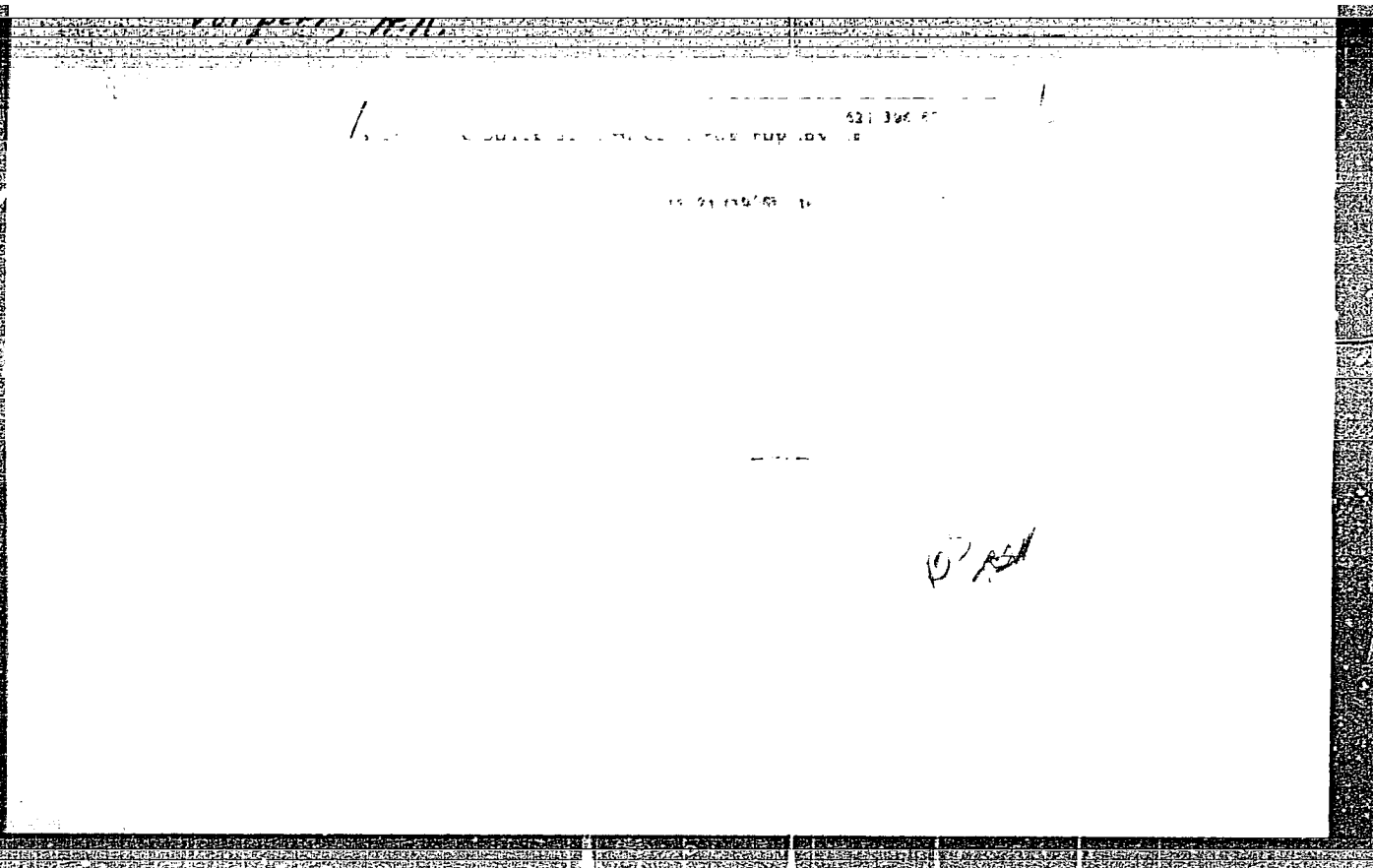
A. R. Radiotekhnika, 3 (No. 6) 29-43 (1948) in
Russian. --The influence of a spherical boundary
with magnetic and dielectric properties on the
radiation resistance of a Hertzian dipole is investi-
gated by a strict mathematical analysis. It is shown
how ϵ_1 , ϵ_2 and μ_1 , μ_2 and their ratios, i.e. ϵ_1/ϵ_2 or
 μ_1/μ_2 , affect the radiation resistance (ϵ_1 and μ_1
apply to the inner, ϵ_2 and μ_2 to the outer sphere),
how higher μ in the surrounding sphere increases
the rad. resistance and that μ has a larger effect than
 ϵ . The incremental change in radiation resistance is
plotted for different values of ϵ_1/ϵ_2 , assuming $\mu_1 = \mu_2$,
and for μ_1/μ_2 with constant $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2$. A physical
interpretation of the derived formulae is given, and
methods are indicated extending the analysis to
magnetic-dielectric boundaries of arbitrary shape.
A. L.

math
E.F.P.
Solid state
Magnetics

ALPHABETIC INDEX																										NUMERIC INDEX																										SYMBOLIC INDEX																																			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ
VOLPERT, A. R.																																																				B 64 8																																			
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<p>3234. Absolute measurement of power gain of u.h.f. aerials. VOLPERT, A. R. <i>Radiotekhnika</i>, 4 (No. 2) 25-26 (1949) in Russian.—The proposed method consists of a comparison between the usual measurement of radiated power by a receiving aerial with a detector instrument and a direct measurement of transmitted power along a line via a calibrated attenuator excluding both aerial systems. A strict mathematical investigation of possible errors and of the effect of distance between the aerials is presented.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. L.</p>																																																																																							
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MINTS, A.L., akademik, glavnyy red.; BURDUN, G.D., red.; VOL'PERT, A.R., red.; GORON, I.Ye., red.; GUTENMAKHER, L.I., prof., red.; GRODNEV, I.I., red.; DEVIATKOV, N.D., red.; ZHEKULIN, L.A., red.; KATAYEV, S.I., red.; NEYMAN, M.S., red.; SIPOROV, V.I., red.; CHISTYAKOV, N.I., red.; GESSEN, L.V., red. izd-va; MARKOVICH, S.G., tekhn. red.

[One hundredth anniversary of the birth of A.S. Popov; jubilee session] 100 let so dnia rozhdeniya A.S. Popova; iubileynaya sessiya. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 312 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi.
(Information theory)

20069

S/108/61/016/003/001/006
B116/B205

9.1000 (and 1041, 1103, 1127)

AUTHOR: Vol'pert, A. R., Member of the Scientific and Technical
Society for Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication

TITLE: The phase center of antennas

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 16, no. 3, 1961, 3-12

TEXT: The author gives the analytical form of the phase diagram in which the antennas have a phase center, and studies the properties of antennas without such a phase center. He offers simple examples of discrete and linear antennas, to which complicate constructions may be reduced. In his paper (Ref. 1: "Radiotekhnika, v. 1, no. 6, 1946), the author had first introduced the term phase center which he then but called "electric center". By phase center, that point is understood with respect to which the equiphase surface in the wave zone is a spherical surface. That means that the phase of the field in the point of observation does not depend on the angles θ and φ of the spherical coordinate system (or changes jumplike by 180°). Since the form of the phase diagram depends on the selection of the origin of coordinates, it is not

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The phase center of antennas

clear why in the general case the phase diagram depends on θ and φ . This is due to the absence of a phase center or to the shift of the origin of coordinates with respect to the phase center. The author derives the general formula for the phase diagram with the help of Figs. 1 and 2 (in Fig. 2 the origin of coordinates is shifted to the reading point): $\psi(\theta, \varphi) = A \cos \theta \cos \varphi + B \cos \theta \sin \varphi + C \sin \theta + D$ (4). A, B, C, D are constants that do not depend on θ and φ . Formula (4) is the general expression for the existence of a phase center. If, therefore, an antenna has a phase center, it is possible in the case of arbitrary θ and φ to find a point (ξ, η, ζ) independent of θ and φ , for which the following formula holds: $\psi(\theta, \varphi) = m (\xi \cos \theta \cos \varphi + \eta \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \zeta \sin \theta) = k$ (3). Here, k is a constant independent of θ and φ . $m = 2\pi/\lambda$, where λ denotes the wave length. From these two formulas, (3) and (4), the author obtains the coordinates of the phase center and those of k in the general form: $\xi = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} A$; $\eta = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} B$; $\zeta = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} C$; $\chi = D$ (5). The above considerations referred to one component of the electric vector. Generally, however, there are two

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B116/B205

The phase center of antennas

such components, each is to be treated independently of the other. The result obtained is exemplified by means of a multi-element antenna with one phase center. In addition, the author studies an arbitrary antenna having a diagram without phase center and proves that such an antenna may be represented as a totality of two antennas whose diagrams have a phase center. Next, he studies phase diagrams of two-element antennas. The author proves that such antennas may have coinciding phase centers though the resulting phase center of the antenna need not coincide with the centers of the antennas. Linear antennas are well suited for the approximation of complicated constructions, and therefore, based on Fig. 6, the author derives the following formula for the phase diagram of a linear antenna:

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The phase center of antennas

$$\phi(0) = \arctg \frac{\int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} K(z) \sin [\beta(z) + mz \sin \theta] dz}{\int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} K(z) \cos [\beta(z) + mz \sin \theta] dz} \quad (21) \quad (21).$$

From this formula, it may be seen that a linear antenna has only then a phase center if the integrand is an odd function of the variable z with respect to either the numerator or the denominator. The condition for the existence of a phase center for linear antennas reads as follows:

$\beta(z) = \begin{cases} -\beta(-z) \\ \text{const} \end{cases}$, $K(z) = \pm K(-z)$. The author mentions V. P. D'yakov,

Card 4/61

MIKAELYAN, A.L.; VOL'PERT, A.R.; BURDUN, G.D.

All-Union conference of the A.S. Popov Scientific and Technical
Society of Radio and Electronics. Radiotekhnika 16 no.11:74-78
N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Rukovoditel' seksii ferritovykh ustroystv SVCh Nauchno-
tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni
Popova (for Mikaelyan). 2. Rukovoditel' seksii antennykh ustroystv
Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi
imeni Popova (for Vol'pert). 3. Rukovoditel' seksii radioizmereniy
Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi
imeni Popova (for Burdun).
(Radio) (Electronics)

VOL'PERT, A.Ya.

Equivalence of absolute continuity in a narrow sense and
Lipshits' condition for additive functions of sets. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; mat. no.3:23-26 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Functions, Continuous)

VOL'PERT, A.Ya. (g. Slavyansk)

A generalization of the absolute continuity of a function. Izv. vys.
uchab. zav.; mat. no.4:30-38 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VOL'PERT, A.Ya.

Case of generalization of Dini's derivative numbers. Trudy
Mat. inst. AN Gruz. SSR 27:71-83 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Topology)

S/070/60/005/004/011/012

AUTHORS: Bashuk, R.P., Vol'pert, E.G. and Tsigler, I.N.

TITLE: Annealing Boules of Synthetic Corundum

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol..5, No. 4, p 643

TEXT: Crystals of synthetic corundum, grown by the Verneuil process, and known as boules, have a considerable residual strain as a result of which they usually split in half longitudinally under a slight blow or scratch. In most cases, the six-fold axis of the corundum coincides with the axis of the boule. Only half boules are normally used industrially and this limits the size of the objects which can be made. Trials of annealing as a method of removing such strains have been made and these have proved successful, enabling plate to be cut freely parallel and perpendicular to the optic axis of the crystal. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference. ✓B

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1960

Card 1/1

RASHUK, R.P.; VOL'PERT, E.G.; TSIGLER, I.N.

Annealing of synthetic corundum crystals. Kristallografiia 5 no.4:
643 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Corundum)

s/055/59/000/06/03/027

AUTHOR: Vol'pert. E.G.

TITLE: On the Consideration of the Gas Elasticity in Vibration Devices

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, No. 6, pp. 37-42

TEXT: In (Ref.1) the author considered the oscillations of a piston which arise by the elasticity of the enclosed gas volume. Isothermic compression was assumed in (Ref.1). In the present paper it is assumed that the compression is polytropic. The author determines approximately the frequency and amplitude of the oscillations of the piston which are assumed to be sinusoidal, where the first approximation agrees with the result of (Ref.3), while in the next approximation the time of oscillation is expressed by elliptic integrals. If especially the polytropic exponent is $\gamma = 1.5$, then a strong expression can be given for the time of oscillation. It is stated that the amplitude decreases with an increasing γ . There are 2 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra prikladnoy mekhaniki (Department of Applied Mechanics)

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1958

Card 1/1

16(1)

AUTHOR:

Vol'pert, E.G.

SOV/55-58-2-6/35

TITLE:

On the Calculation of a Vibration Instrument With an Air Spring (K raschetu vibratsionnogo ustroystva s vozdushnoy pruzhinoy)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 2, pp 41-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author investigates the air spring in a piston. The results essentially exist already in the paper of Suscholz [Ref 1]. However, the present investigation is more complete, theoretically more founded and is experimentally confirmed.

There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet, and 1 American.

SUBMITTED:

June 22, 1957

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VOL'PERT, E.G.

Letter to the editor. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 1:Mat., mekh. 19 no.3:
87-89 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

PM-4/PO-4/PQ-4/PG-4/PAH/PI-4 EUP(dp)/

AUT: [illegible] (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Consideration of interaction of machine elements in determining reliability

SOURCE: Standartizatsiya, no. 7, 1964, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: reliability, machine reliability, correlation

...the introduction of the interaction of different machine elements
...factory operation of the 1-th and γ -th element). If the distribution density of
the 1-th element tested individually is $f_1(t_1)$ and $f_{1*}(t_1)$ in the distribution when
tested in the group, then one can say

$dt_1 \quad dt_2 \quad dt_3 \quad dt_4$

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ACCESSION NR: APhO17000

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} f_{\epsilon}(t) = f(t)$$

The problem of finding the form of the distribution function from experimental data is quite difficult, particularly in a multiple-element case. The use of the above equation is demonstrated only for the two-element case with one correlation function.

Card 2/2

MOLAPERT, E.G., inzh.

Automatic control of a high-temperature furnace. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 15
no. 3:40-41 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Furnaces, Heat treating) (Automatic control)

-VOL'PERT, E.G.

Design of a vibrating device with an air spring. Vest.Mosk.un.
Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.,khim. 13 no.2:41-46 '58.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Pneumatic machinery)

VOLPERT, E.G. inzh.

Pneumatic device for intermittent motion of pistons. Izbor. 1 rats.
3 no. 4:15 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Pneumatic control)

VOL'PERT, E.G.

Consideration of the elasticity of gas in vibrating apparatus.
Vest.Mosk.us.Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.,khim. no.6:37-42
'59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra prikladnoy mekhaniki Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Gases, Kinetic theory of)

VOL'PERT, E.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Taking into consideration the interrelation of machine units
in determining the reliability. Standartizatsiia 28 no.7:
14-16 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

S/118/61/000/003/001/001
A161/A133

AUTHOR: Vol'pert, E. G., Engineer

TITLE: Automatic control for high-temperature furnace

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 3, 1961, 40 - 41

TEXT: The author describes an automatic program-controlled system developed by himself for gas-filled furnace with graphite heater intended for a maximum temperature of 2,500°C. The temperature is controlled by variation of the input voltage from a 25 kw АОСК (AOSK) autotransformer. The reversible motor of the autotransformer moves an arm over the contact field while the motor is started by two magnetic starters. Manual control of the starters is effected by push-buttons. The automatic control system includes a temperature pickup, a measuring instrument, a programmer, and a relaxation relay. The pickup is a ТЕРА-50 (TERA-50) telescope from the "РАПИР" ("RAPIR") radiation pyrometer. The pickup signal is received by a ЭПА-62 (EPD-62) electronic potentiometer. The amplified signal moves the motor coupled with the indicating hand and recording stilus. A contact roller coupled with the hand moves along a circular ~~rheo~~chord of the reference input element. Voltage is fed to the reference input element from the PY5-01 (RU5-01) program

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Automatic control for high-temperature furnace

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controller that is also fitted with a rheochord connected by a roller to a servomotor. The temperature variation conditions are traced with ink on chart paper. A photo-head trades the operation graph. The mismatch signal of the two rheochords is amplified and commands the starter relays. Yet the relays cannot control the "more" and "less" starters directly, for the system would be unstable in view of the limited variation range of the AOSK autotransformer and the high difference between the furnace time constants. A relaxation relay is added for stability. It consists of two CС-3С(SG-3S) stabilotrons, two PKH (RKN) relays, a capacitor block, and a rectifier. The capacitors are charged through the R resistor up to stabilotron ignition voltage. The stabilotrons with the relay windings form two discharge circuits. The regulator relay guides the discharge into either of the circuits. The RKN relay controls the magnetic starters through MKY-48 (MKU-48) intermediate relays. The relaxation relay is connected to the network through a voltage stabilizer. Thus the magnetic starters are switched and the furnace feed voltage is controlled by separate pulses. This raises the time constant of the system and makes it stable. The system is working with 7 - 10°C accuracy controlling a heat process with heating to 2,000°C holding on this point, and non-linear cooling. Inconvenience is caused by the necessity to make corrections for

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Automatic control for high-temperature furnace

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A161/A133

the nonlinearity of the reference input element when tracing the temperature program, for the potentiometer has a linear template. The TEPA-50 telescope is dependable, but it requires constant gas pressure in the furnace for considerable pressure fluctuations affect the output signal. A high-temperature light pipe eliminating the effect of pressure discontinuities is desirable, though these discontinuities are not frequent. The graphical control program is an advantage making the system suitable also for research in tests with various processes. There are 2 figures. [Abstracter's note: Essentially full translation].

Card 3/3

VOLPERT, G. A.

G. Boundary layer theory

end.

SCHLICHTING, Hermann; VOL'PERT, G.A. [Translator]; AVDUYEVSKIY, V.S., redaktor;
LIKHUSHIN, V.Ia., redaktor; GERMOGENOV, A.V., redaktor; BELEVA, M.A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Boundary layer theory] Teoriya pogranichnogo sloia. Peruvod s nemetskogo G.A.Vol'perta. Pod red. V.S.Avduevskogo i V.IA.Likhushina. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1956. 528 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Boundary layer)

VOITFERT, G. D.

Hard-surfacing of equipment parts in the building materials industry with wear-resistant alloys

Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1953. 286 p. (54-432)

TS227.V65

1. Hard-facing

S/0122/64/000/002/0027/0029

ACCESSION NR: APh015106

AUTHOR: Vol'pert, G. D. (Engineer)

TITLE: Reducing the hydrogenation of plated steel products in the course of electroplating

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 2, 1964, 27-29

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogenation, steel, plated steel, electrolytically plated steel, steel structure, phase transformation, temper brittleness, high tempering, low tempering, high frequency hardening, thermodiffusion

ABSTRACT: The effect of steel preparation (for subsequent electrolytic plating) on the degree of metal hydrogenation is discussed. The plastic deformation of metal, which follows such processes as metal cutting, polishing, etc., affects the intensity of hydrogen absorption. It was believed that this phenomenon could be controlled by modifying the technological conditions involved in various processes, and the following recommendations were made for the purpose of diminishing the hydrogenation in the surface layers of metals: 1) the metal should be polished before being hardened; 2) the metal hardening method should produce the least

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ACCESSION NR: APL015106

possible austenite concentration and the fewest structural defects; 3) the high tempering of the hardened products should occur after the electrolytic coating, or a low tempering should be produced before and high tempering after the coating; 4) the temperature of metal for hydrogen removal should lie in the intervals at which no temper brittleness is produced; 5) compressive stresses should be introduced in the surface layer of steel. This can be achieved by high-frequency hardening or by thermodiffusion processing.

ASSOCIATION: none

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DATE ACQ: 12Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VOL'PERT, G.D.

187

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

AUTHOR: Vol'pert, G.D.
TITLE: Sprayed-Metal Coatings (Metallization) (Pokrytiya raspylennym metallom /metallizatsiya/)
PUB. DATA: Gosudarstvennoye izdatel'stvo literatury po stroitel'-nym materialam, Moskva, 1957, 265 pp., 4000 copies
ORIG. AGENCY: None given
EDITOR: Tyutyunik, M.S.; Tech. Ed.: Pyatakova, N.D.
PURPOSE: This book is intended for maintenance personnel, designers, and process engineers at industrial establishments using and manufacturing various types of equipment.
COVERAGE: The author describes methods for repairing, reconditioning, and prolonging the service life of machine parts and other equipment by means of metal spraying. He also gives data on the properties of metal-coated items, conditions under which the metal can be sprayed on, and data on the spraying equipment. The appendices contain shop drawings of nonstandard equipment. The drawings

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Sprayed-Metal Coatings (Cont.)

can be used if necessary to produce a number of simple devices. The author expresses his thanks to Vol'pert, Ye. A., for assistance in compilation of materials and to Gvirtz, R.A., for reviewing the book. There are 33 references, of which 32 are Soviet and 1 is English.

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Bibliography

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VOL'PERT, G.D.

Coatings used for finishing operations. Trudy Sem. po kach. poverkh.
no.3:236-240 '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Metals--Finishing) (Protective coatings)

Repairing worn parts by gas or electric welding. G. D. Volpert, *Tekstil. Prom.* 1941, No. 8, 21-3; *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, 1, 987; cf. C. A. 37, 4345'.—The welding procedure (gas or elec.), amt. of O₂, C₂H₄, and electrode, type of electrode and coating, prep., welding and finishing time and labor costs required for repairing various textile machine parts are tabulated. Suitable hard alloys are Sormait No. 1 contg. Cr 28-30, Ni 3-5, C 2.5-3.3, Mn not over 1.5, Si 2.5-4 and S and P not over 0.09%; Sormait No. 2 contg. Cr 13.5-17.5, Ni 1.6-2.3, C 1.6-2.1, Mn 1, Si 1.5-2.4 and S and P not over 0.09%; Stalmit contg. Cr 18-20, C 8-10, Mn 15-17, Si not over 3 and Fe 52-55%; and Vokar contg. W not under 85, C 9.5-10.5, Si not over 0.5 and Fe up to 2.5%. Steel electrodes with Mn or Cr coatings contg. graphite 15, chalk 10 and ferro-Mn or ferro-Cr 75% and cast Fe electrodes contg. C 3.2-3.5, Si 3.5-4.8, Mn 0.5-0.6, S not over 0.007 and P not over 0.4% which are coated with chalk 25, feldspar 25, ferro-Mn 9 and water glass 70 parts by wt. are also used. Repairing cast Fe parts with steel electrodes is not feasible as high stresses result. The welded layer must be nonporous and well anchored, and must have uniform strength, a homogeneous structure and wear resistance equal or superior to that of the underlying metal. Corrosion resistance of the welded layer is usually higher. During welding neither corrosion, warpage nor change in micro-structure must occur. Serviceability can be increased from 3-5 months up to 4-5 years. W. Rathmann

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	CLASS	SUBCLASS	DETAILS
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S/117/60/000/012/006/022
A004/A001

AUTHOR: Vol'pert, G. D.

TITLE: New Achievements in the Metal-Coating Field

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1960, No. 12, pp. 22-23

TEXT: The author gives a report of the Scientific and Technical Conference on Metal Coating which was convened on May 19, 1960, in Moscow. The most outstanding experts on metal coating participated in the Conference. In his opening speech P. A. Noskin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, pointed out the technological, organization and material prerequisites necessary for the introduction of metal coating, and mentioned a number of difficulties slowing down the introduction of this advanced technology, e. g. the lack of calibrated wire and non-standardized equipment, as well as insufficient training of personnel. N. V. Katts, Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented new data on the technology of metal coatings and referred, in particular, to the prospects of obtaining compact and impermeable combined metal coatings and coatings of nonmetallic thermoplastic materials. He also elucidated the new method of obtaining scale-resistant cast iron (calorizing method) developed by the Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Moscow Textile Institute).

Card 1/4

New Achievements in the Metal-Coating Field

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The representative of the VNIIAvtogen, engineer Ye. V. Antoshin, reported on metal coating abroad and presented practical material on the use of plastic, high-melting and scale-resisting materials, oxides, carbides etc. The Senior Scientific Worker of Giproneftemash, R. A. Gvirtz, reported on the application of metal and plastic coatings to fight corrosion in the oil and chemical industries. For operation in aggressive media he suggested to use apparatus and equipment made of metal-coated carbon steel instead of high-alloyed steel grades which are in short supply, and enumerates a number of coatings used in the oil and chemical industries, e. g. aluminum coatings, zinc-aluminum coatings on a zinc layer, coatings of powdered polyethylene, copolymers, polyethylene with polypropylene, fluoroplastic 3 and other synthetic materials. Professor L. V. Krasnichenko reported on the practice of obtaining pseudo-alloys for antifriction bearings. Based on the data of the Rostovskiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (Rostov Institute of Agricultural Machine Building) he pointed out that copper-steel metal coatings containing 20% of copper, and copper-lead coatings with a 30% lead content are among the best antifriction materials. They can operate at sliding speeds of 3-4 m/sec and specific pressures of up to 400 kg/cm². Engineer S. A. Zalis read a report on the application of metal coating to increase the scale resistance of large-size welded housings of exhaust fans, gas turbines and other articles at the Nevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod im. V. I. Lenina (Nevskiy Mechanical Engineering-Card 2/4

New Achievements in the Metal-Coating Field

S/117/60/000/012/006/022
A004/A001

ing Plant im. V. I. Lenin). D. G. Vadivasov read a report on new theoretical investigations of the metal-coating process carried out by the Saratovskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Saratov Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture). Engineer V. P. Yartsev reported on the fact that the Podolskiy mekhanicheskiy zavod im. M. I. Kalinina (Podolsk Mechanical Plant im. M. I. Kalinin) had saved in 1959 102 tons of steel, 30.2 tons of cast iron and 5.2 tons of bronze, i. e. a total of 330,000 rubles, in the reconditioning of 1,192 parts by metal coating. Engineer A. K. Vorob'yev gave a report on the practice of introducing metal coating at the avtozavod im. Likhacheva (Automobile Plant im. Likhachev), where press shaft journals, bushings and shafts of upsetting machines, spindles and many other parts are metallized. Engineer G. D. Vol'pert mentioned some peculiarities of metallization in comparison with other kinds of coatings. He also reported on some new coating methods and pointed out that after heat-treatment of nickelsulfate coatings it is possible to obtain parts whose microhardness of the surface layer attains 1,270 kg/mm². Lately it was made possible to obtain electrolytic iron coatings with an increased carbon content of up to 1% and more, even with manganese additions. Iron is considered to offer some favorable prospects in the field of electrolytic coatings in view of the use of raw materials which are not in short supply and because of its high deposition rate (up to 1 mm per

Card 3/4

New Achievements in the Metal-Coating Field

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hour). Moreover, the technological process of iron coating is rather simple. It was emphasized that materials which are used for spray coating, e. g. steel, copper, zinc, aluminum, lead, cadmium etc., during the coating process acquire better service properties than the initial materials possess, i. e. porosity, hardness and antifriction properties. By the spray-coating method it is possible to apply metal layers in the range of 0.03 - 10 mm, while electrolytic coatings are more expediently used for thin coats. Electric-pulse building up should be used only for parts operating with stable loads, since internal defects and non-uniform hardness might result in the course of the plating process.

Card 4/4

VOL'PERT, G. D.

Determining efficient service life of machine parts. Mashino-
stroitel' no.10:10 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Machine tools) (Mechanical wear)

VOL'PERT, G.D.; TYUTYUNIK, M.S., redaktor; PYATAKOVA, M.D., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Plating by means of pulverized metals; metalization] Pokrytiia
raspylennym metallom [Metallizatsiia]. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry
po stroit. materialam, 1957. 265 p. (HLRA 10:10)
(Metal spraying)

VOL'PERT, G.D.

BENJA, F.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOL'PERT, G.D., inzhener;;
YEISEL'YANOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ALIKOVKIN, G.P.
inzhener; KUZMAK, Ye.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor;
NILOVSKIY, I.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii; PANOV, B.N., inzhener;
POKHODNYA, I.K., inzhener; FRUMIN, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk; FRUMIN, S.R., inzhener; ZVEGINTSEVA, K.V., inzhener, redak-
tor; GOLOVIN, S.Ya., inzhener, redaktor; MATVEYEVA, L.S., redaktor;
SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Automatic built-up welding with wear-resistant alloys] Avtoma-
ticheskaya neplavka iznosostoichivymi splavami. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 244 p.(MLRA 8:11)
(Electric welding)

VOL'PERT, G. D.

VOL'PERT, G.D.; BERG, T.V. retsenzent; RYABTSYEV, V.A., redaktor;
~~PANOV, B.N.~~, retsenzent.

[Hard-surfacing of equipment parts in the building materials industry with wear-resistant alloys] Naplavka iznosostoichivymi splavami detalei oborudovaniia promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nykh materialam, 1953. 286 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Hard facing)

VOL'PERT, G.D., inzh.

Reducing hydrogen content in steel articles reserved for
electroplating. Vest.mashinostr. 44 no. 2:27-29 F '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

27

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The determination of the quality of collagen in wet-
 soaked hides. G. R. Volpert. *Lekhaya Prom.* 8, No. 8,
 14-15(1948).—Rumyantsev's method of qual. examn. of
 collagen was used wherein fiber length was measured
 under a microscope and again after a 2-min. treatment in
 0.13 N HCl to det. % contraction. Normal hides gave 28
 to 48% and putrid hides 28 to 62% contraction. A value
 of 45% should not be exceeded. Marshall Sittig

ASD-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62-772.105.11

ROOM SYMBOLISM

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VOL'PERT, G.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAKHAROV, V.D.

Method for hide depilation without the use of lime. Kozh. obuv.
prom. 6 no.6:26-29 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Ul'yanovskogo kozhevenno-obuvnogo kombinata
(for Zakharov).

VOL'PERT, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Liming. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIKP no. 30:52-59 '59.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Leather)

VOL'PERT, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Control of the liming process. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.2:27-31
f '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Hides and skins)

VOL'PERT, G.R.; SHAPIRO, A.Ye.

~~Scientific substantiation of the methods of liming skins for~~
manufacturing upper chrome leather. Leg.prom. 18 no. 10:22-25.0 '58.
(Tanning) (MIRA 11:11)

VOL'PERT, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of lime liquors on the collagen of pig and calf skins. Leg.
prom. 18 no.4:22-24 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Tanning)

Vol'pert B.R.

VOL'PERT, G.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARKICHEV, I.I.

Liming hides for Russian leather in a worm-conveying apparatus.
Leg. prom. 17 no.12:22-24 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Leningradskogo kozhavennogo zavoda "Marksist."
(Leather)

VOLPERT, G. R.,
M. S. LYUKSEMBURG, Tsentral. Nauch. -Issledovatel. Inst.
Kozhevenno-Obuvnoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot No. 11, 32-38 (1940)

29

CHANGES OF THE HISTOLOGICAL INDEXES OF THE LEATHER TISSUE
as dependent upon the type of tanning agent. G. R.
Vol [1971]. *Kosherenn-Obratnyi Prom.* S. S. S. R. 18.
No. 11, 21-4 (1970). The angle of the incline of collagen
bundles depends upon the type of tanning, the steepest
incline being observed after tanning with an oak ext.
(68°) and a considerably smaller incline with willow ext.
(58°). The microscopic method of measuring the cross
section of the tissues disclosed variations in the tissue in
the samples tanned with oak, willow and chrome plus
oak. A comparison of histological indexes and also
breaking strength as well as the elongation of the wet
samples justifies the assumption of a relation between the
histological structure and the physical and mechanical
properties of the leather. The also, breaking strength of
wet samples is lowest for samples having a considerable
number of bundles arranged under a steep angle (from 71
to 107°). Low indexes are characteristic of samples tanned
with oak and high indexes are characteristic of willow-
tanned leather. In mixts. of oak and willow exts. the
highest indexes are in mixts. with the highest proportion
of the willow ext. The microscopic method of investigat-
ing the quality of the tanning process is advisable, par-
ticularly for detg. the best tanning method. A. A. B.

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Vol'pert, I. E.

USSR/Medicine - Dream phenomena

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 5/38

Authors : Mayorov, F. P. and Vol'pert, I. E.

Title : Sleep and dreams

Periodical : Priroda 43/12, 42-50, Dec 1954

Abstract : The theory is accepted as basic that sleep is caused by the accumulation in the blood of certain substances that are destroyed and eliminated during sleep, but that a special center in the brain, the third ventricle, determines the state of sleeping or waking. This is based on the fact that an inflamed condition is observed in the walls of this cavity in persons suffering from sleeping sickness, and that by electrically stimulating this part sleep can be produced. Experiments in producing sleep in dogs are described. The author finds that an inhibiting force, that can be caused by various outside stimuli, spreads over the outer covering on the brain and that dreams are simply a chaotic releasing of brain-cell sequences. Diagrams; graphs.

Institution :

Submitted :

ZAK, I.Z.; VOL'PERT, I.R.

Automatic regulation of neutralization by using an electron potentiometer. Med.prom. no.3:13-15 J1-S '55. (MLBA 9:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod imeni Karpova.
(APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS,
prod. in Russia, use of electron potentiometers in indust.
producing med. appar.)

VOL'PERT, I.Ye.

Experimental investigation of dreams. Priroda 45 no.4:76-78 Ap '56.
(Dreams) (Hypnotism) (MIRA 9:7)

VOL'PERT, I.Ye.

Medicinal treatment of obsessive and phobic states. Vop.
psikh. i nevr. no.9:406-410 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Klinicheskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni
I.P. Pavlova (glavnyy vrach - L.I. Maricheva, nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - prof. N.A. Kryshova), Leningrad.

VOL'PERT, I.Ye.

Problems and methods of mass mental hygiene propaganda. Vop.psikh.
i nevr. no.7:440-446 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(MENTAL HYGIENE) (HEALTH EDUCATION)

VOL'PERT, I.Ye.

Physiological foundations of psychotherapy; planning of the psychotherapeutic process. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 7:58-62 '58.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Sektor nevrozov i organicheskikh zabolevaniy nervnoy sistemy (zav. - N.A. Kryshova) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR. i Psikho-nevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa im. Pavlova Sverdlovskogo rayona g. Leningrada (glavnyy vrach - L.I. Maricheva).

(PSYCHOTHERAPY)

MAYOROV, F.P.; VOL'PERT, I.Ye.

Sleep and dreams. Priroda 43 no.12:42-50 D '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Sleep) (Dreams)

S/123/61/000/018/015/015
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Volpert, M. I.

TITLE: From the practice of using the automatic BA-56 (VA-56) altimeter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 18, 1961, 20, abstract
18 Zh177 ("Geod. i kartografiya", 1960, no. 9, 47-53)

TEXT: The author analyzes the practice of using the automatic VA-56 altimeter in field work for geomorphological and geological investigations. It is pointed out that the device was mounted on the ГАЗ-69 (GAZ-69) truck during the whole working period (45-50 days) which made it possible to carry out methodical runs with an efficiency of 18 km/hour, which, taking into account tying in and identification, made it possible to cover 60 - 65 km during a 7-hour working day. It is emphasized that the device during all this time operated entirely stable. It is suggested to replace some elements by small-size ones to place the device units in a more compact way in the truck cabin. To facilitate tying in, a permanent bracket for fastening a leveling instrument should be mounted on the truck. The necessity is pointed out of developing, for geomorphological and laying-out work, a unified three-coordinate device, making use of the VA-56 altimeter and

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S/123/61/000/018/015/015
A004/A101

From the practice of using ...

the GAZ-69 TM tying-in truck, to determine the coordinates along the motion path. In this device the azimuth of the direction of motion is measured from the initial direction by which the gyroscope is oriented, while the magnitude of the distance covered is determined from the number of wheel revolutions (speedometer).

R. Skulkova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VOL'PERT, M.I.; RIKHTER, V.G.

Some problems in geology solved by means of leveling. Geod.
1 kart. no.2:23-27 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

S/006/60/000/009/005/006/XX
B012/B060

AUTHOR: Vol'pert, M. I.

TITLE: Experience Gained From the Use of the Automatic Altimeter
✓ BA-56 (VA-56)

PERIODICAL: ✓ Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, No. 9, pp. 47-53

TEXT: The kompleksnaya yuzhnaya (nyne kompleksnaya neftegazovaya) geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya AN SSSR (Comprehensive Southern (Now Comprehensive Oil and Gas) Geological Expedition of the AS USSR) obtained an automatic altimeter BA-56 (VA-56) in the spring of 1959. This apparatus is accurately described in papers (Refs. in Footnote on p. 47). The expedition team used the apparatus for geomorphological and geological field tests, its precision being tested at the same time. A rational method of using the apparatus was also developed. Performance was at an average of 35 km/day, but can be raised to 80-90 km with proper planning. Table 1 shows the form of the record book. The two methods used for the operations are described. (1) A "coefficient K of systematic influence" is introduced. It takes account of the systematic error related to the

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Experience Gained From the Use of the
Automatic Altimeter BA-56 (VA-56)

S/006/60/000/009/005/006/XX
B012/B060


"zero" of the apparatus, as well as all the errors due to electrical and mechanical elements. K was assumed to be constant, and the method of forward and backward traverses was applied to eliminate the error. These operations, which are carried out in two stages, were conducted as per Table 2, and results were tabulated therein. It may be seen from this table and from the numerous determinations of K in the field that this coefficient K does not remain constant during operation, but gradually changes proportionally to the distance covered. With double distance (forward and back) systematic errors accumulate. This accumulation is more closely examined here and it is shown that K_0 and the growth ΔK are no linear functions. For these reasons, the "forward and back" method has been dropped in favor of the second method. (2) This method is defined as that of "the single traverse with repeated determination of K ". K was determined at the starting point and then every 6-8 km as well as at the end of the traverse. It may be seen from the results collected in Table 3 that the systematic error was not eliminated, although reduced considerably (root-mean-square error was 5-6 cm per km). It is believed on the strength of experience gained that a combination of the two methods would allow accuracy to be increased up to 4-5 cm per km. Recommendations are made

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Experience Gained From the Use of the
Automatic Altimeter BA-56 (VA-56)

S/006/60/000/009/005/006/XX
B012/B060

regarding improvements in design, reduction of size, etc. The development of a standard three-coordinate instrument based on the VA-56 altimeter and the tying-in apparatus ПАЗ-69-ТМ (GAZ-69-TM) is recommended. Furthermore, the author advocates the series production of the automatic altimeter described. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.



Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4018052

S/0006/64/000/002/0023/0027

AUTHORS: Vol'pert, M. I.; Rikhter, V. G.

TITLE: Some geological problems that can be solved by level surveys

SOURCE: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 2, 1964, 23-27

TOPIC TAGS: tectonic movement, earth crust, structural form, uplift, depression, anticline, level survey, structural zone, data interpolation, data extrapolation

ABSTRACT: Classification of successively developing structural forms of the earth's crust can be established by running repeated level surveys of the denudation and accumulation surfaces. By this method the contemporary tectonic movements can be determined quantitatively, geological structure may be clarified, structural zones and related valuable deposits (oil, gas, etc) may be located. Repeated level surveys determine the direction and rate of vertical movements, as explained by M. I. Sinyagina, Yu. A. Meshcheryakov, A. A. Izotov, and others. The work consists of determining high-accuracy elevations along the established state survey grid lines and of repeating this process after a period of time. A comparison of the results provides definite answers to the problem of vertical movements. Studies already completed indicate a correlation between tectonic

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018052

movements, thickness of deposits, and the nature of the foundation. When combined with geophysical studies, these survey studies also clarify the relations between the rate of vertical movements, gravity anomalies, magnetic field, etc. While traverses repeated after 30-70 years show elevation differences measurable only in centimeters over large regions, they also show much larger variations on local terraces and denudation surfaces. Low-accuracy and medium-accuracy rapid instruments should be used in the latter cases. The application of automatic altimeter determinations (as described by M. Vol'pert in *Geodeziya i kartografiya*, No. 9, 1960, and by M. Vol'pert and A. Chistyakov in *Strukturno-geomorfologicheskiye issledovaniya v Prikaspii*, 1962) has shown relative terrace movements (since 1959) of 1.5-1.8 m in the Oleynikovskoye and Promyslovskoye uplifts and of 5-6 m in the Priksunskiy region. The automatic altimeter determinations may be replaced by standard surveying, by trigonometric computations, and by barometric studies carried out along lines or polygons based on established bench marks. River terraces should be surveyed along both shores and should extend over at least 2 or 3 surfaces. Sea terraces should be surveyed completely around uplifts which formed islands in the periods of transgressions. Oscillatory movements can also be determined by level surveys along the fracture zones. This application is of a special practical importance because valuable deposits are often associated with

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ACCESSION NR: APL018052

such zones. In these studies level surveys should be carried across the faults, bench marks should be established 200 m apart, and measurements taken after each 2-3 months. High-accuracy surveys so conducted show oscillation amplitudes of 0.5-0.7 mm in 1 km. When repeated every month, they help in investigating hydrothermally and thermally caused crustal movements and may prevent structures from being placed across mobile zones. It has been suggested by several authors that such studies should be combined with gravimetric investigations. Although only the vertical components of crustal movements were discussed, the presently available equipment makes it possible to measure distances cheaply and rapidly. In the future, the horizontal components of movements will be measured, and the actual resultant displacements will be determined.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 19Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 32605-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/EM/RM/GD

ACC NR: AT6011748

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0028/0040

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, A. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor); Vol'pert, V. S.; Masalovich, I.I. 46 B+1

ORG: none 26

TITLE: Calculation of sandwich panels with a filler formed by cup-shaped stampings or rods

SOURCE: Raschety elementov aviatsionnykh konstruktsey, vyp. 3: Trekhsloynnye paneli i obolochki (Calculation of aircraft construction elements, no. 3: Sandwich panels and shells). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 28-40

TOPIC TAGS: sandwich structure, structure panel, shear modulus, bending strength, shell structure, *structure stability* 16

ABSTRACT: The calculation of sandwich panels with a filler formed by cup-shaped stampings or rods for bending strength and stability is achieved by means of formulas obtained for sandwich panels with a solid filler. The rigidity of the external layer, in which the stampings are made, is found as the reduced rigidity of a plate weakened by apertures and strengthened by soldered-on tubes. The rigidity of the external layer, to which the stampings are soldered, is determined as the reduced rigidity of a plate strengthened by washers and tubes. The problem of the determination of the reduced shear modulus of a filler and the calculation of external layers for local stability are examined in the present paper for the case when the spacing of the mesh is substantially greater than the diameter of the cup stamping. The

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UDC 629.13.011.1:669-41:539.4

L 32605-66

ACC NR: AT6011748

authors study the reduced shear modulus for the case when the longitudinal forces compressing the external layers are small compared to the critical loads of local strength characteristics. The reduced shear moduli are determined experimentally. Orig. art. has: 13 figures, 1 table, and 22 formulas. 0

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Oct65

Card 2/2 D

ALEKSANDROV, A.Ya. (Novosibirsk); VOL'PERT, V.S. (Novosibirsk)

Applying a method of solving axisymmetrical problems in the theory of elasticity to the problem of a sphere and a space with a spherical hollow. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.6:106-109 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Elastic solids)

UKHANOVA, N.V.; VOL'PERT, Ye.I. (Leningrad)

All-Union Conference of Surgeons, Traumatologists, and Anesthesiologists. Vest.khir. 82 no.2:145-150 F '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

(ANESTHESIOLOGY)

(INTESTINES—TUMORS)

(FRACTURES)

SHRAYBER, M.G., prof.; VOL'PERT, Ye.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
UKHANOVA, N.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Some problems in the prevention and treatment of traumatic shock.
Vest.khir. 85 no.11:69-75 N '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khirurgii (zav. labor. - prof.
M.G. Shrayber) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi
im. Dzhevelidze (dir. - dots. S.N. Polikarpov).
(SHOCK)

VOL'PERT, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, 10-ya Sovetskaya ul., d.16, kv.16)

Diagnosis of lead colic in emergency surgical practice [with summary
in English]. Vest.khir. 80 no.5:88-90 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi im.
Yu.Yu. Dzhanlidze (dir. - dots. D.N. Fedorov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'
prof. P.N. Napalokov).

(LEAD POISONING, complications,
colic, diag. in emergency surg. serv. (Rus))

(ABDOMEN, ACUTE, diagnosis,
lead colic, in emergency surg. serv. (Rus))

VOL'PERT, Ye.I.; GUREVICH, I.Ya.; KOTRAS, R.I.

Volumetric anesthetic respirator RON-1. Nov. med. tekhn. no.3:
65-71 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

VOL'PERT, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk

Use of syncol in the treatment of traumatic shock. Akt.vop.perel.
krovi no.7:337-341 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut skoroy pomoshchi
im. I.I. Dzhanelidze.
(DEXTRAN) (SHOCK)

VOL'PERT, Ye. I.

VOL'PERT, Ye. I., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, 10-ya Sovetskaya ul., d.16, kv.16)

Perforation of a pyonephrotic kidney into the peritoneal cavity.
Vest.khir. 79 no.12:95-96 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy
pomoshchi im. Yu.Yu.Dzhanilidze (dir. - dotsent D.N.Fedorov,
nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. P.N.Napalkov).

(NAPPHROSIS, compl.

perf. of pyonephrotic kidney, surg.)

VOL'PERT, Ya.I., kand. med. nauk; KULAGIN, V.K., dotsent; PETROV, I.R.,
prof.; UKHANOVA, N.V., kand.med. nauk; SHRAYBER, M.G., prof.;
TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; KOSTAKOVA, M.S., tekhn. red.; KHARASE,
G.A., tekhn. red.

[Traumatic shock] Traumaticheskii shok. Monografiu sost.:
E.I.Vol'pert i dr. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 239 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Petrov). (SHOCK)

VOL'PERT, Ye.I.; YERSHOVA, I.N.; LAZAREVA, K.N.

Anesthesia in emergency surgery on organs of the abdominal cavity.
Vest.khir. no.3:85-90 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy
pomoshchi im. Yu.Yu. Dzhaneldize (dir. - dotsent S.M. Polikarpov,
nauchn. rukovod. - prof. M.S. Lisitsyn [deceased]).
(ABDOMEN—SURGERY) (ANESTHESIA) (MEDICAL EMERGENCIES)

SHRAYBER, M.G.; VOL'PERT, Ye.I.; UKHANOVA, N.V.

Discussion on the article "Theories of shock." Khirurgiia 37
no.4:137-139 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy
pomoshchi imeni Yu.Yu. Dzhanelidze (dir. - dotsent S.N. Polikarpov).
(SHOCK)

VOL'PERT, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk

Hazard of the regurgitation of intestinal contents following the administration of cirariform preparations in acute intestinal obstruction and peritonitis. Khirurgiia 37 no.4:107-109 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni prof. Yu.Yu. Dzhanelidze (dir. - dotsent S.N. Polikarpov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.N. Berkutov).
(INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA) (MUSCLE RELAXANTS)
(CURARELIKE SUBSTANCES) (VOMITING)

VOL'PERT, Ye. I. (Leningrad)

Surgical treatment in poisoning from potassium permanganate
crystals. Klin. med. no.6:148-149 '61. (MIRA 1/:12)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy
pomoshchi imeni I. I. Dzhanelidze (dir. - dotsent S. N.
Polikarpov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. M. S. Lisitsyn)

(POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—TOXICOLOGY)

VOL'PIN, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich; ZEYTLNOK, G.A., otv. red.;
KOKORIN, Yu.I., red.

[Principal concepts and calculation of the reliability
of a radio transmitter] Osnovnye poniatia i raschet
nadezhnosti radioperedatchika. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 93 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

L 47328-65 EWT(1)/EWAX(h) Feb

ACCESSION NR: AP5010869

01/0286/65/000/007/0011/0012

AUTHOR: Vol'pin, A. G.

TITLE: A device for the automatic detection of defects in radio electronic equipment. Class 21, No. 169589

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: defect indicator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for the automatic detection of defects in radio electronic equipment. The device (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) performs by non-contact switching, and includes reference voltage and commutating voltage generators, a pulse counter, an indicator power supply source, a pulse distributor, a defect monitor, and an analyser. The device is designed to simplify the control of the direct current voltages between points of the network which are in different potentials above ground, to increase the control speed, and to combine the functions of the reference voltage and commutating voltage generators, of the pulse counter, and of the indicator power supply source. Ring-shaped, step-type distributors are used in the device. Those distributors are connected to the rate pulse generator and are connected in series on the basis

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010869

of orders. The outputs of the distributors are loaded to a decimal indicator and a pulse distributor. The pulse distributor is connected to the defect monitors. The outputs of these monitors are connected through the analyzer to the control element of the rate pulses. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskij institut svyazi im. Professora M. A. Bonch-Bruyevicha (Leningrad Electric Engineering Communications Institute)

SUBMITTED: 06Dec63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

VOL'PIN, D., inzhener; KRIVONOGOV, K., inzhener.

Electric detonating machine. Mast. ugl. 3 no. 11:24 N'54.
(Blasting) (MLRA 8:3)

VOL'PIN, D.I., inzhener.

~~Let us introduce flashless blasting on a wider scale.~~
Bezop.truda v prom. 1 no.8:16-18 Ag '57.
(Blasting)

(MLRA 10:8)

Vol'kov, D.I.

YAKHONTOV, Aleksey Dmitriyevich; ~~YOLAPIN~~, D.I., otvetstvennyy red.;
BEKKER, O.G., tekhn.red.; NADWINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Work with explosives] Vzryvnye raboty. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat,
1957. 189 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Explosives) (Blasting)